

Communications.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

MR. BRADFORD. Not being a subscriber to the Reporter, and only occasionally seeing a number of that paper, I was not aware until yesterday that I had been honored by a notice from "Randolph" and "Antireflect." "Randolph," although already standing up in defence of the constitution, having apparently no argument to offer on the subject is unworthy of any further notice, as this is the season for cool argument, and facts, instead of schoolboy truth, and slang.

"Antireflect" does not do me justice when he asserts that I denounced him and "his party" as deserving of punishment. It was only some of its leaders who deserved punishment. Neither would I be in favor of tar and feathers, nor hanging, nor even "Tartar Emetic," which appears to be still operating on the gentleman's stomach.

I assert it again, that not one candidate in this county at least, nor elsewhere that I heard of, on either side of the question, dared to come out in favour of the *wise and honest* plan of funding the commonwealth's bank notes, and paying off the debts due the bank at one half their nominal amount in specie. On the contrary when ever the subject was mentioned, it was to congratulate the people on the increasing value of the paper, and to recommend a continuance of the system which was producing such beneficial results. The party which established that bank, promised that the system of regular calls, and a retention of the paper recalled should be persisted in. The people, finding this promise adured to, and the paper becoming more scarce, began to prefer the paper as a deposit in their strong boxes, to specie; because they would be likely to gain by the appreciation of the paper. "Antireflect" considers it unjust to give any man these advantages, I will ask him if it is not the case every day in other articles of trade. Bank paper is in fact at present becoming as much an article of merchandise, as specie was a few weeks since. When paper was the circulating medium. Suppose I buy the note of an individual at one half discount and the debtor in that note paid the fact in court, and pay the debt at the same discount? The business which is daily carried on in notes and bonds of individuals as well as banks is sufficient to show that the universal rule is, for the debtor to pay the amount he owes on his bond no matter what may be the profit to the holder of it.

If the rule is to be adopted as proposed by "Antireflect" we must examine what was the depreciation of the paper, when the money now due the bank was taken out by its debtors. I think it will be found that the greatest part of its debts were made when the premium on specie was from 17 to 25 per cent. Now would it be honest for a debtor to the bank to ask leave to pay fifty cents for a dollar for a dollar which was worth to him 80 or 85 cents at the time he obtained it? Let it be recalled that the greatest part of the sums obtained from our branch was loaned to the political friends of antireflect; to men whose mouths have been filled with professions of honesty in payment of debts and in strict fulfilment of contracts. I hope the writer himself is not one of those who owes the bank, and is to make something by the proposed arrangement.

The remarks of "Say" in the Reporter on this subject are unanswerable. After stating the fact, that this state is at present in prosperous condition in general, that a great portion of its debts are paid the people more easy, and living in abundance; after stating the great benefits derived by the public institutions by the donations of the Bank paper, he then goes on as follows:

"It is proposed to fund the notes of the Commonwealth at fifty cents in the dollar in specie, and to permit the debtors to pay their notes off at the same rate, or give new notes payable in specie, that is, at 50 cents for each dollar they owe. Let us see how this would operate. Would he say that the holders of the notes should take 50 cents to the dollar, and give up the notes? If so where would the money come from to discharge these notes? It would require something like a million of specie dollars. As the state has not this money, would you issue treasury notes? This is paper still, and would any one give a dollar paper for fifty cents in the same medium? But to make a previous enquiry, how could you force an individual to surrender his dollar note for a half dollar? Would this not be a violation of contracts? Your correspondent says, that many of the notes were received by the present holders at fifty cents in the dollar. Suppose this to be so, have you any more right to compel a man to sell his paper at any named price, than you have to fix the price of tobacco or any other commodity? Suppose an individual some four months ago purchased hemp at the price then given, \$2.50 in specie per hundred, can you now when it has risen to \$5 per hundred, force him to sell it for what it cost him? You will with the same propriety compel a holder of bank paper, bought at fifty cents in the dollar, now when it has risen to sixty cents, still to take fifty for it.

Or suppose you do not enforce the measure, but leave it optional with individuals. You may say then, that all the holders of Commonwealth bank paper may find it at fifty cents in the dollar, and that the debtors to the bank may pay off or renew their notes in the same ratio, what will be the result? Most men pursue their interest in pecuniary matters; will not all the debtors avail themselves of the privilege, and at once pay off their debts, or reduce them one half by executing new notes? But what will the creditors do? Many of the notes must necessarily fall into the hands of capitalists, those who are in easy circumstances will not perceive the probable operation of the measure, and at once resolve to hold the notes until they rise to par value. The state then after having dissolved the corporation and released the debtors, to take up their notes at their value, it follows then, that there must be a clear loss to the state of one half the amount of all the notes not funded, which may fairly be estimated at \$500,000.

However, your correspondent seems to think this would be preferable to a continuance of the payment of \$500,000 yearly by the people (treasury I suppose he means) for the conducting this engine of mischief. I would ask in what way do the people pay this \$500,000? The bank pays its own expenses which by the way are only about half the sum mentioned, that is 25,000 per year for the thirteen banks, and instead of the people's discharging this money, but moreover pays to the use of the people from \$9 to 100,000 dollars annually.

"Say" is so far superior to our opponent in his gentlemanly style, as well as weight of argument, that I cheerfully yield to him the duty and honor of maintaining truth and policy and will hand over "Antireflect" to him for correction and castigation.

CATO.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

MR. BRADFORD. I will thank you to publish the following sketch of the life of Robert Morris taken from a late Philadelphia paper. The fate of this good man seems a strong likeness to some of our most valuable Citizens who proved during the late war their devotion to the cause of liberty by all the means in their power—but when misfortune overtook them in the sudden depreciation of property at the close of the war, they were made familiar to those who Mr. Morris destroyed their character.

Mr. Morris engaged in the most stupendous speculation ever known in our country, but was un-

able to make sales in time to meet his debts; he was thrown into prison loaded with the abuses of the age however the human provisions of the Bankrupt law snatched him from the long sufferings of a prison which he left a short time before his death. Posterity will no doubt do ample justice to such worth but none can stay the tongue of the Parasitic Slander until this victim finds security in the grave.

ROBERT MORRIS.

This intelligent and useful citizen of the Republic was born in Liverpool, England, on the 20th of January, 1734; of which town his father was a respectable merchant; and in company with whom he emigrated to America when only 13 years of age. After he had finished his schooling in this country, which was conducted on a liberal system, under a Mr. Gordon, of Maryland, he was placed in the counting house of Charles Willing, then a distinguished merchant of this city; where, having become initiated in the forms and practices of business, he spent the usual time when Mr. Willing established him in business.

In 1769, Mr. Morris married Mary, the daughter of Col. White, and sister of the Rev. Wm. White afterwards Chaplain to Congress, and since distinguished for his piety and learning as Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Morris is still living, and resides here, bearing about her the venerable traces of those accomplishments which so highly adorned her in the zenith of her opulence.

Much novelty of adventure, or romantic incident is not to be looked for in the life of a merchant; and Mr. Morris's course presents nothing to interest the country, till the approach of a rupture between Great Britain and her then depressed and degraded Colonies. From the active and decided part however, which he took in the struggle that ensued, we are left to infer that he had not been idle to cherish correct principles and a genuine love of country, or remiss in storing a mind, naturally strong, with the most useful and wholesome knowledge. At the end of the year 1775, Mr. Morris was chosen as one of the Members of Congress from Pennsylvania; and in that capacity was sedulously employed in devising financial "Ways and Means" so absolutely necessary in case of future hostile operations, then considered the inevitable consequence of the stand taken by the Colonies.

Although it was not until the year 1781 that Mr. Morris was elected Superintendent of Finance by the Congress, yet he was considered long before as attached to this department; and his fertile expedients, ready resources, and unflinching energy, often proved of the most essential service to the American cause.

In 1776 Congress removed to Baltimore, before the approaching columns of the British troops through the Jerseys; but Mr. Morris remained in Philadelphia, to attend to some commercial transactions. An anecdote is related of him at that time, which shows the importance of the neglected duty of Mr. Morris to government, and places in a striking light that disinterested patriotism, which under the most untoward circumstances, could lead him to peril his fortune for the cause of liberty. In this crisis a letter from General Washington was received, stating his serious embarrassments, owing to his total destitution of money, and that without an immediate supply from some quarter, the safety of his army would be in jeopardy. Of this fact Mr. Morris was of course quickly apprised, while on his way from his mansion to his office; and soon after hearing it, he was accosted by a friend belonging to the Quaker Society, with "Well Robert what news?" To which Mr. Morris replied—"The news is that I am in immediate want of a sum of hard money (mentioning the amount) and that you are the man who must procure it for me." "Your security shall be my note of hand and my honor." With scarcely a moment's hesitation, his friend ironically answered—"Robert thou shalt have it;" and thus by the patriotism, credit, and ready resources of a public spirited individual, was Congress enabled to supply the wants of Washington, and avert the ruin of the little Spartan army that was opposing the gigantic forces of Britain.

On another occasion not less critical, he was the means, through his confidential agent in South Carolina, of averting the total dispersion of the army of General Greene, by the timely supply of money at the risk of utter ruin, as a merchant of the first credit and standing in the country.

In 1781, Mr. Morris was unanimously elected by Congress Superintendent of the Public Finance; and such was the confidence of that body in his fidelity and honor, that they dispensed with his relinquishment of his private business. He then entered into a commercial connection with I & R. Hazlehurst.

To properly appreciate the arduous duties of Mr. Morris in this trying station, it is necessary to reflect on the wretched state of discredit to which our Continental currency had then stricken, and which it is difficult, if not impossible, for a citizen of the present golden age of the Republic to imagine. The management of the national Treasury, at any period since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, may be compared to piloting a ship down a broad river free from shoals—while that of the Revolution was similar to conducting a crazy vessel, without helm, canvas, rigging, or compass across the ocean, to a port never before reached by the navigator. But for this duty, Mr. Morris's habits of steady application to business and fertility of expedients qualified him—and he safely led the banquet of Finance into the narrow port of safety.

So justly has money been called the "sinew of war," that, without it, no cause, however holy, can prove successful—no valor triumphant—no wisdom sufficient to guard against ruin. This sinew was Robert Morris to the American army, in our late struggle for Liberty. When the stoutest heart was chilled by despair—when penury and want unnerved courage, and relaxed resolution; when even Washington was lost in the multiplicity of evils, and the dark emergencies of the times—the purse of Morris came as a restoring Angel—and the credit of the Merchant, and the energies of the man saved the Republic.

Mr. Morris projected the present Bank of North America, which he then intended should be a National Bank, and which commenced operation on 7th January, 1782. It was subsequently abandoned to this state, when in 1790, Congress chartered the first National Bank of 10,000,000.

Of the value of Robert Morris's services to his country some idea may be formed from the good effects of his establishing the Bank of North America. At that time the States were involved in debt to the amount of half a million of dollars on one year's taxes, which had been raised by anticipation on the credit of Mr. Morris's system of Finance, and which the establishment of the Bank enabled him to bring to a happy consummation.

Facts speak louder than words. Before Mr. Morris was chosen Financier, it cost the Congress at the rate of 18,000,000 dollars annually, in specie to prosecute the war; and it cost them but six millions after his appointment.

Mr. Morris continued to superintend the Department of Finance till 1784, when, on the 30th September he tendered his resignation, to the Treasury Board.

Politics do not seem to have fascinated the mind of Mr. Morris, nor ambition to have inflamed it; for he now retired from the first and voluntarily rejected offers which might have gratified the highest aspirations of the last. He declined the Secretaryship of the Treasury, when proffered by Gen. Washington—and also a request of the city to represent it in Congress. Subsequently, however, his sense of public duty overcame his personal reluctance to mingle in political life, and he served several years

in Congress as a Delegate from Pennsylvania. The consequence of this sacrifice of his time to the public, was the embarrassment of his private fortune; and like many other Patriots of old, Mr. Morris lived to see that Sun obscured on his head, in proportion to its beams played in unshadowed brilliancy over the destinies of his Country. Such is the fate of the Man, on whose heart is written in feelings not to be effaced—"Patriot." For the love of country he loses all thoughts of himself, when, like the Roman, he feels for the first time, that he wants his own assistance—but it is then too late, and the tomb receives him—Mr. Morris died in Philadelphia in the 73d year of his age, on the 8th day of May, 1806. His epitaph is engraved on the gloomy and the brightest page of his country's history.

Foreign & Domestic.

From the Missouri Intelligencer.

TOUR IN MEXICO.

Narrative of a late Tour in the Upper part of Mexico by Capt. Becknell.

On the 15th November last, I left Santa Cruz, with a party of men, employed in my service, with a view of trapping on the Green River, several hundred miles from Santa Fe.

In the course of my route towards the point of destination, I passed through the gap in a mountain, which was so narrow as greatly to resemble a gateway. This mountain which had the appearance of an artificial mound, was about three or four hundred feet high, and not more than ten feet in breadth at the base. The country here is poor, and only timbered with pine and cedar. I met in this vicinity, several parties of Indians, who were poor and indolent. It was, however, reported, that some of the Indians who spent some time with us, afterwards committed murders upon the persons of some of the *engages* of Mr. Prevost, of St. Louis, and robbed the remainder. We suffered every misery incident to such an enterprise in the winter season, such as hunger and cold—but were exempted from robbery. The flesh of a very lean horse, which we were constrained to break our fast with, was, at this time pronounced excellent. But when his bones were afterwards served up, as a matter of necessity, they were not as well relished, but nearly proved fatal to the whole party. We found to our cost, that our stomachs, although tolerably comfortably disposed, were not equal to the task of digesting bones. You can readily imagine, that we were in that deplorable condition, here it would be justifiable to adopt the philosophy of the ancient Romans, and give odds to die. But such is not the practice of Missourians. Although we were forty days from settlements, the snow three or four feet deep, and our small stock of horses, our principal reliance for effecting a retreat, considered sacred, so that to have eaten them, would have been like dining upon our own feet, we still contrived to supply our own tables, if not with the dainties of life with food of the most substantial kind.—For instance, we subsisted two days on soup made of a raw hide we had reserved for souping our moccasins; on the following morning the remains were dished up into a hash. The young men employed by me had seen better days, & had never before been supplied to bed, nor missed a wholesome and substantial meal at the regular family hour, except one, who was with me when I opened the road to Santa Fe. When afterwards we were able to procure indifferent bear meat, we devoured it in that style of eagerness, which, on a review of our operations at this time, very forcibly reminds us of the table urbanity of a prairie wolf.

While at our winter camp we hunted when we could, and the remainder of the time attempted to sleep, so as to dream of the abundance of our tables at home, and the dark rich tenants of our smoke houses. In the vicinity of our encampment, I discovered old diggings, and the remains of furnaces. There are, also, in this neighborhood, the remains of many small stone houses, some of which have one story beneath the surface of the earth. There is likewise an abundance of broken pottery here, well baked and neatly painted. This was probably the site of a town where the ancient Mexican Indians resided, as the Spaniards, who seldom visit this part of the country, can give no account of it.

On our way back to the settlements, we halted at the encampment of a band of Indians, who shook our feelings not a little by the disposition they were about to make of an infirm (and no longer useful) squaw. When the principal part of the band had left their camp, two of those remaining proceeded to lay the sick woman upon her face, by the side of some of her effects. They then covered her with a funeral pile of pine wood to which they set fire, and thus made a Hindoo sacrifice of the patient old matron.

As the depth of the snow, and the intense cold of the season rendered trapping almost impracticable, we succeeded, on a third attempt, in making good our retreat from this inhospitable wilderness, and reached a Spanish village on the 6th of April, after an absence of five months. The trade to this province has been greatly injured by the reduction of prices—white domestics are only fifty cents per yard. An export duty of three per cent, is collected on all specie brought out of the province in this direction. Although my essays have been unfortunatly speculative, I am disposed to make another experiment.

I travelled from the Spanish village of Taos, to Fort Osage, on the Missouri, in 34 days. I had supplied myself with provisions for the Journey, consisting of meat, beans and peas. By the route which I travelled on my return, I avoided the so much dreaded sand hills, where adventurers had frequently been forced to drink the blood of their mules, to allay their thirst. Mr. Bailly Harde-man, of this country, was to have set out on his return, accompanied by a large party, on the first of the present month.

I cannot better conclude than by annexing this remark, that the toils endured, and the privations suffered in these enterprises, very naturally give a tone and relish to the repose and plenty found at the civilized fireside.

WM. BECKNELL.

GEN. WILKINSONS—TEXAS.

We have seen a letter from Gen. Wilkinson, dated at the city of Mexico, just received by a gentleman of this place, in which he states, that he had procured a grant for a large tract of land in the Province of Texas, and wishes to settle it with a body of honest and well disposed Americans. The inducements which he holds out to emigrants, are very liberal and advantageous.

The General contemplates establishing a Colony either at the Bay of Trinity, 40 miles from Galveston, or at Crow's Ferry, on the Sabine river, 45 miles from Natchitoches, and expects to commence his operations in September next.

Gen. Wilkinson has devoted the greatest part of his life to the service of his country, and is now reluctantly obliged in his old age to change his allegiance, by emigrating to a foreign land, in order to make provisions for his numerous family.

We sincerely wish him prosperity and happiness in his declining years—and, although we have always been opposed to the blind infatuation which has led hundreds of American citizens to emigrate to Texas, we hope those who may join him, may meet with better success than those who have gone before him.

Ark. Gaz.

England and Spain. It has been officially stated, that the new British Minister to Spain, has been directed to urge the immediate payment of the claims, amounting to nearly two million of pounds sterling, which British Subjects held against Spain. On this subject in the house of commons, Mr. Canning remarked, that the government of Spain had thrown every possible impediment in the way of settling these claims, that Great Britain had threatened to make reprisals on Spanish subjects; and that the Commission to Madrid was to bring the subjects to a final adjustment.

Africa.—We learn from the Glasgow Courier, that an extensive company of British merchants, of high character, capital and knowledge, has been formed to open and carry on a trade with the African coast. They have obtained the cession of the Island of Fernando Po, an Island sixty miles in extent, lying near the coast of Benin, and abundant in the growth of sugar cane, rice and tobacco. It is there proposed to open a trade with the countries on the continent washed by the great rivers in the Bights of Benin and Biafra. It is further contemplated to supply from this source the West India colonies with various articles of live stock, while the produce of the mother country will be exchanged to a great extent for African productions. In connection with these great advantages, it is proposed by the British Admiralty, from the commanding position afforded by the Fernando Po, to watch the progress of the slave trade. This plan affords a healthy rendezvous for the British navy, employed on the African coast, and commands the great outlets and inlets of the African continent. We are further assured that this business is in the hands of high and honourable men who mean to raise up and establish powerful commercial depots and colonies to their country. In the course of a few years they expect to behold commerce, agriculture and knowledge marching rapidly into the darkest recesses of Africa.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

"Georgia and the Creeks.—We lay before our readers the correspondence between Gov. Troup and Gen. Gaines; and between the former and the War Department. From this correspondence it seems that it is no longer a controversy between Georgia or the United States and the Indians; but between the U. States Government and Georgia. Hence its importance is greatly increased. The decided language held by the two governments must awaken the solicitude, if not alarm the fears of every friend of this Union.

To understand the merits of the dispute (for such it has become) it may be proper to give a brief history of the circumstances out of which it has grown. In attempting this, we may be led into error unintentionally, by defective information. But if we have not misunderstood the subject the facts are briefly these: As long ago as the year 1802, the state of Georgia was anxious to get rid of an Indian population, who had committed repeated depredations on the frontier settlements, and from whom an advance in some shape or other was always to be expected if they remained. At that time the territorial limits of Georgia embraced all that fine region of country since erected into the rich and flourishing state of Alabama. Georgia, with the double object of getting rid of these troublesome neighbours and of acquiring title to the soil they occupied, entered into a solemn compact with the United States in which the United States undertook to extinguish the Indian titles within the present limits of Georgia, "as early as the same could be peaceably obtained on reasonable terms." In consideration of this undertaking on the part of the United States, Georgia ceded to them the whole of the country within the present state of Alabama, of which they took immediate possession. The immense sums the United States have received for lands sold in Alabama, the industrious and intelligent population that have since inhabited it, and the importance to which it is rapidly rising, are all known to the public. Here then, was a contract founded on a valuable consideration on both sides. What the United States stipulated to receive, they have long enjoyed; and Georgia has been impatiently waiting for the benefits she anticipated. She has been put off for 22 years, under the plea, on the part of the United States, that the Indian titles could not "be peaceably obtained on reasonable terms."

The excitement on this subject, and the correspondence between the Georgia Delegation in Congress and the General Government, which occurred several winters ago, cannot have been forgotten by the reader. That excitement, however, resulted in the appointment of Commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Indians for the cession of their lands, and their removal elsewhere. These Commissioners succeeded in their mission. They entered into a treaty with the Indians, which stipulates, that they shall receive lands equal in quantity and value, beyond the Mississippi, and the sum of \$400,000, as compensation for the improvements they must abandon. It is also stipulated that the Indians shall not be required to move before September, 1826. This treaty was solemnly ratified by the President and Senate. From that moment the State of Georgia claims title to the soil, and expresses a wish to have it surveyed; so that when the Indians shall remove, there will be nothing to do but occupy and settle the country." Governor Troup applied to the party who had made the treaty and obtained their consent to the surveys. It should be borne in mind that the Creek nation is composed of many tribes, scattered over a considerable extent of territory; and a part of them residing within the territorial limits of Alabama, who fought bravely against us in the late war, and whose lands are not included in the Treaty. But we believe all the lands occupied by the Creeks are held in common. At this crisis the principal difficulty seems to have arisen. It was no sooner known that the lands were to be surveyed, than a spirit of dissatisfaction with the treaty was stirred up among the Indians.—McIntosh and others were murdered, under the charge of having violated a law of the Nation; and the hostiles, so called disavowed the treaty, and manifested a disposition to oppose the surveys by force. Governor Troup asserts that this hostile spirit, existing but partially before, was stirred up by the exertions and influence of the United States. Agents stationed in the Nation, and who are politically opposed to him. He contends that the treaty was fairly negotiated, and freely and fully entered into by a number of Indian Deputies, sufficient to give it validity;—and that the title to the soil being now vested absolutely in Georgia, the right to survey the lands follows as a consequence; but to be ex-

ercised without molestation to the Indians. That they cannot be required to move until September, 1826, is acknowledged on all hands.

The U. S. Agent deny any instrumentality in producing the excitement among the Indians, they declare the treaty to have been obtained by fraud and corruption, and that the great majority of the Indians were always opposed to it, and to the surveys. Under these circumstances, Gen. Gaines and Major Andrews were both sent to Georgia by the General Government: the one in a military and the other in a civil capacity. What has since occurred must be familiar to every one.

We pass over the local and personal causes of excitement and irritation. The controversy has arrived at such a point, that these are minor considerations. Georgia, although not a party to the treaty, is beneficially so. It was made in execution of a contract with her that ought long since to have been complied with.

The general government have either forbidden the surveys on the ground that the treaty is itself fraudulent, or that it confers no rights and creates no obligations whatever until September, 1826, which is mentioned as the most distant day for the removal of the Indians. It is impossible that the government can act under an impression that the treaty is fraudulent; because its orders were issued before any investigation had been had, that could have furnished the grounds for such an opinion. But, even if it were in possession of evidence on this point, whence, we ask, does the President derive authority virtually to declare a treaty null and void? The right of Georgia to make the surveys at this time must depend either upon the treaty itself, or upon the consent of the Indians. Governor Troup contends for the right upon both these grounds, and has announced to General Gaines and to the President his determination to exercise it, "cost what it will," and he is threatened with resistance both by the United States and the Indians.

What is to result from this state of things, we are at a loss to conjecture. We trust that neither party will proceed to extremities, and that the peace and happiness of the country will not be sacrificed upon such a question. That the Governor will convince Gen. G. that he ought to disobey his orders is not more likely to happen, than that Gov. T. will fail to execute what he has so solemnly determined to do. We confess we are filled with apprehensions for the result. New instructions from Washington can alone save the spilling of blood, if both parties in Georgia maintain their ground.

"Putting aside every thing of local politics or of personal consideration in this affair, we cannot but think that there is some misunderstanding at Washington, and at Milledgeville, which properly explained, would lead to a speedy and amicable adjustment of matters." It is due to the country that an earnest effort should be made on the subject. If that effort should fail a suspension of further proceedings on the part of both governments, until the meeting of Congress, should be agreed upon. And then let the whole matter be submitted to the Representatives of the Nation. Before that body, as we have already suggested, it will not fail to be fully inquired into. In the mean time, let the President inquire into all the circumstances affecting the validity of the treaty; the conduct of the public Agents; and of the Indians. If Georgia be right or wrong, it may be made to appear without resort to force.

"On this subject we wish to be distinctly understood. In the absence of so many of the details connected with this controversy; in the absence of the orders given to Gen. Gaines and Major Andrews; of the volume of testimony collected by them; and of the evidence relating to the formation of the treaty and the conduct of the Indian Agent—it would be impossible to form a correct opinion of the whole of Gov. T's conduct, or of the justice of the charges made by him against the public Agents. But enough is known to convince every unprejudiced mind that the rights of Georgia have not been duly respected, and that she has been treated more like a dependant province, than an independent state. In support of this opinion, we appeal to the whole history of this controversy for the last ten years; to the fact, that whilst the Indian titles have been extinguished in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, they have been neglected in Georgia; to the letter of the Special Agent, suspending Crowell and to the correspondence now laid before the public."

From the Michigan Herald.

THE INDIANS.

An unusually large number of Indians have visited Malden this summer. It is computed that there are at and near that place, at the present time, not less than eight thousand. All those who visited that post have been liberally supplied with presents. It is said that the usual amount of goods annually sent to Malden, as presents for the Indians, is 20,000 pounds sterling, and that the amount has been greatly increased this year.

We do not vouch for the entire accuracy of the report, but give it as we received it. One thing is certain, that neither pains nor expense are spared by the agents of the British government on this frontier, to secure and extend an influence over the Indians. We do not mention it as a matter of surprise or complaint. The British agents no doubt act from instructions, or upon their own responsibility. In either case, the unusual supply of presents may have been intended to attract the Indians from an attendance upon the treaty to be held at Prairie des Cheins, by Governors Cass and Clark, or may have originated in an apprehension that the power and influence of our Government is likely to extend exclusively over the tribes within our borders, and through them to be felt by the tribes to the north and west of the lakes. The project of removing the Indians beyond the Mississippi is calculated to increase that apprehension, and it is not surprising that the British Government should take measures to counteract the plan, by rendering the Indians disinclined to the change.

The Indians, who are able and adroit politicians, as far as their immediate wants and interests are concerned, avail themselves, to the fullest extent, of the rival generosity of the two nations, and flatter both with annual professions of friendship and dependence. They stop at Detroit before and after visiting Malden. At the latter place they receive presents of blankets, broadcloths, arms, ammunition, &c. They then repair to that place, where they make a fine display of blue scarlet apparel, feathers and silver ornaments, and pay their court to their American father, from whom they expect to receive provisions, and annuities in cash. There is a convenience and facility in this kind of double dealing, which the Indians will not willingly forego, and which they will be under no necessity of relinquishing, so long as the present state of things continues.

We understand that a few days since, a number of the Chiefs of the Chippeway, Potawatamies, and Ottawas, applied to the Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, acting Governor and general Indian agent, with a demand for money, horses, ammunition, and provisions, stating that unless they were furnished with these, they could not prevent their young men from helping themselves. Mr. Woodbridge replied that their annuities were not due; and when due, the money would be paid to them in their own country, of which they had long ago been notified. As to horses, the U. States had not stipulated to give them any—provisions would be given them while at Detroit, as had been the custom—as to their young men, the chiefs need not give themselves away unnecessarily, as the civil authorities were able and knew how to punish them, if they did wrong, and that there was a strong house, into which would be put all who helped themselves to what did not belong to them. They did not remain long after

this reply, and for a few days past, our streets have been less thronged with them.

The Gazette:

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9 1825

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Trustees of Transylvania University in this days paper, that the law Department in that institution has been filled with three eminent Lawyers; from which circumstance a large Law Class may be expected the ensuing session.

The vacancy occasioned in the Medical department, by the appointment of Dr. Drake to the Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, has been lately supplied by the appointment of Charles W. Short, M. D. By this appointment the Medical Department is complete and will be seen in the publication of the Faculty in the "Kentucky Reporter."

In the Academical Department no change has been made, nor is any at present intended; so that the approaching session may be contemplated under the most favourable auspices.

We this day give a review of the transactions between the General Government and the state of Georgia for the last twenty years, out of a part of which the late controversy between Governor Troup and the Officers of the General Government has arisen. And notwithstanding their is much in the conduct of Governor Troup to censure, yet we think there is something to commend. He appears to be warmly attached to the interest of his state. The question is now before the nation where it will no doubt receive an impartial examination.

GRAND CHAPTER.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons for the State of Kentucky convened at the Grand Masonic Hall in the town of Lexington on Monday last.

The following Gentlemen have been elected officers for the next year.

M. E. JAMES M. PIKE, of Lexington, G. H. P.
" ROBERT JOHNSTON, of Frankfort, D. G. H. P.
" THOMAS H. BRADFORD of Georgetown, G. K.

" DABNEY C. COSBY of Springfield G. S. Comp. PHILIP SWIGERT of Frankfort G. Secy.
" OLIVER G. WAGGONER of Frankfort, G. Tr.

" Rev. CALEB W. CLOUD of Lexington G. C. M.
" HENRY WINGATE of Lexington G. C.
" WARHAM P. LOOMIS of Frankfort, G. C. G.
" ROBERT MCNITT of Lexington G. S. D. T.

WASHINGTON CITY, AUG. 18.

We were politely furnished by the Navy Department, yesterday, with the following summary statement of the sentences of the late Naval Court Martial, all of which have been approved.

"Capt. DAVID PORTER was found guilty upon each of the charges and specifications, and sentenced to be suspended for the term of six months.

"Lieut. E. D. WHITLOCK was tried upon a charge of neglect of duty, found guilty, and sentenced to be suspended, without pay or emoluments, for the term of two years.

"Lieut. Wm. M. HUNTER was also tried upon a charge of neglect of duty, for permitting a foreigner by the name of Madrid, to be received on board the Franklin, without informing his commanding officer, but was acquitted."

Washington Aug. 27.

The Chevalier HUGENS was yesterday presented to the President of the UNITED STATES, by Mr. CLAY, Secretary of State and received by him in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Government of the Netherlands.—Journal.

By the Florida, arrived at New-York, from Peru and Rio, we have accounts that Rear-Admiral Rosamel, commander of the French forces in the Pacific, had an interview with Bolivar, at Magdalena, on the 18th of March, at which he made a declaration of the determination of France to pursue a strict neutrality with regard to the New States of S. America. Callao still held out on the 21st of April. A decree was issued in April, declaring that all Spanish manufactures, or effects belonging to the subjects of Spain, should hereafter be subject to confiscation. A second decree grants to foreigners the right to transact business in their own names and on their own responsibility in Peru; &c. In all respects, to enjoy the protection of the laws equally with Peruvians, and to be subject to the same taxes.—Id.

The Charleston papers received this day are shrouded in mourning in consequence of the death of CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, of whom the Courier speaks in these terms:—

Balt. Gaz. Aug. 25.

"Another distinguished Hero of the Revolution—a most firm and enlightened Statesman, a Patriot beyond suspicion and without reproach—the model, throughout his life, whether public or private, of a pure and virtuous citizen and magistrate—the wise associate of the ancestors of our liberty, the bright and immortal example of all ingenious youth, who would identify their names with their country's honor and happiness, CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY is no more.—Our feelings on this melancholy event, restrain us from speaking further."

BELFAST, IRELAND, JUNE 10.

Trans Atlantic Steam Navigation.—A joint stock company is now forming for establishing a regular communication by steam vessels between Europe and America. The objects contemplated by this company, of which the Marquis of Lansdown is to be the president, and several naval officers of distinction, as well as members of parliament, and rich capitalists, are to be directors are to establish lines of vessels to communicate from the United Kingdom to North America the West Indies, and the new states of South America. It is proposed that a vessel should proceed from the Thames, touching intermediate ports, to the most prominent point of the British Isles, upon the Atlantic, viz: the port of Valencia, in the southwest of Ireland, a harbor possessing acknowledged natural advantages, free from all port charges. From thence, one steam

vessel of a large class, with machinery and fuel adequate to cross the ocean, will proceed once a fortnight to Halifax in Nova Scotia, and to New York; and a second of similar power, avoiding the Bay of Biscay, will proceed every month by the Leeward Islands, returning by Bermuda and Fayal. Between the West Indies and the ports of South America, communications will be ready formed. From Halifax to Quebec through the Gut of Canso, a branch is already in progress in contemplation of the present plan, and which will afford a line of steam navigation from England to Quebec, & the interior of N. America; the passage to Halifax is calculated at from 13 to 14 days out to New York from 15 to 17; the passage to Jamaica by the Leeward Islands is calculated at 21 to 23 days; and that between Jamaica and Carthagena may be effected in 2 days. On the return voyages, in each case, the length of time will be considerably less, as the vessels will avail themselves of the prevalent winds and currents. The capital to be £600,000, to be divided into 6000 shares of £100 each.

THE CANAL.

We learn that this noble work is progressing with great rapidity. About 1200 laborers are employed on the Portage and Licking Summits; as well as a considerable number on the Miami route near Hamilton. Contracts have already been made to the amount of near one million of dollars, at prices much below the estimates. Hands can be had in abundance at the rate of eight dollars per month, and if the next Legislature will so modify the act of the last session as to authorize the Fund Commissioners to borrow as much money as they can employ to advantage, the whole of the work will be completed at a much earlier period than was originally contemplated.—In Columbus, Newark, and other places on or near the canal line, business is said to be improving; and we hope the time is not far distant when this town will likewise experience the beneficial effects of an undertaking so auspiciously begun, and so honorable to the character and enterprise of our state.—Scioto Gazette.

Mexico. The Constitution of the State of Vera Cruz was on the 4th of June last sworn to by the public functionaries, at Jalapa the capital of the State. The ceremonies of the day are represented to have been in accordance with the importance of the occasion, which has placed the people of the state under the protection and enjoyment of a constitution guaranteeing their liberty and rights.

The Haytian papers mention, that just before the time arrived which had been fixed on for reciprocal salutes between the French fleet and Haytian batteries, two distinct thunder claps were heard, although the weather was fine, which seemed say they, as if the Supreme Being had ratified the negotiation.

Newspapers are growing barren since the world has become tame. Where there is little of change, there must be as little of novelty; and sameness and repetition excite no interest. Peace achieves her labors in silence—prosperity pursues her noiseless march—happiness needs not time while revelling on flowers; and the tranquil pursuits of virtue seek no clamorous promulgation.

Curiosity has a pampered appetite, not content with natural food; and only to be gratified by strange and marvellous productions. It feeds not on the order, but the derangement of society; not on the even temperament of the seasons, but on their confusion and warfare—not on the happy progress of the arts of peace, but the fierce collision of arms, and the cruel effusion of blood.

Man banquets on descriptions of battle: Show him a field covered with a rich and bountiful harvest and gladdened by peaceful and exulting laborers, and he shall regard it with indifference; although it teems with the evidence of the favors of Heaven. Show him, on the other hand, the same field, its harvest trodden down, its verdure stained with human blood, and its soil covered with human bones, and he shall gaze with exhaustless avidity on these dreadful results of the follies of mankind. Our sympathies for each other remain comparatively dormant, unless excited by some unusual misfortune. We care not to hear of our friends, when assured of their prosperity, while we are excessively eager to know the accidents that befall them. A fire; a pestilence, a war—such is the organization of our nature—produce each of them, respectively, a correspondent excitement in the readers of journals, and consequently in the journalist of time. Where these fail, it is almost hopeless to obtain interest because of their sameness are rendered insipid.

How happy that period of the world when so few of these pungent incentives to curiosity remain in existence; and the press has only to renew and proclaim the return of the sentinel, "all's well." How desirable that era, when man shall lose his taste for the marvellous in wretchedness and in crime, and shall give his sole anxiety to the progress of piety and happiness, of peace and virtue.

Charleston Courier

We have been favored (says the Brighton Gazette) with the inspection of a piece of linen cloth now in the possession of Mr. Thomas, of Tunbridge Wells, which formed a part of the Egyptian integuments which covered the breast of an Egyptian lady. The mummy was discovered in the year 1822 at Bormon, in Upper Egypt, and came in possession of Mr. Granville, of London. On removing the outside case, the body of a female was discovered, enveloped in bandages of linen cloth, which were applied to every part of the body with the most extraordinary nicety and skill; when completely developed, the body was found to be in a most perfect state of preservation, the flesh of the muscles soft, and all the joints quite pliable, and it proved decidedly the finest mummy ever yet seen in Europe. The uncommon state of preservation of the body induced Dr. Granville to sacrifice, for the sake of anatomical science, the most perfect specimen yet known, and he accordingly commenced a regular dissection of the body, the results of which he communicated to the Royal Society in the month of May, 1825. Sir Everard Home and Dr. Granville discovered that the body was that of a female, and from certain anatomical data, they had very little doubt that she was 45 or 50 years of age & had had several children, and died of a dropsy. This piece of cloth is at least 3000 years old, as Herodotus, the most ancient of the historians, who flourished 500 years before the Christian era, mentions that the Egyptians formerly practiced the art of embalming the dead, which art was then lost. It is certainly a wonderful specimen of the perfection to which the cultivation of flax and the art of weaving and tanning had arrived at that very distant period. The wrappers round the body weighed 28 pounds 9 ounces, and it is most singular that all the most scientific and modern method of bandaging, as now practiced by the French and English Surgeons, were known and used in this instance at least 3000 years ago.

Fire arms as a Walking Stick

The Sheffield Mercury states, that a patent has

been granted to Mr. James Cook, of Birmingham, for certain improvements in making locks for guns pistols &c. The object of this invention is the construction of gun and pistol locks upon a more simple principle than those hitherto made; instead of the usual main spring formed as a lever the patentee proposed that the hammer shall be projected forward in a right line, by means of a helical or worm spring, by which contrivance all the operative parts of the gun lock are contained in a cylinder within the head of the walking stick. The lock with all the mechanism for discharging the gun, being placed within the diameter of the barrel, its appearance is simple that of an ordinary cane, with a buck horn head, and a plug ferrule in the bottom or muzzle; the sight is taken along the side of the barrel.

We learn from Washington, says the Editor of the New York commercial Advertiser, that whether acquitted or convicted, Commodore Porter will leave the service at the close of the trial. It is further whispered, that he has an offer of an Admiralty in the Mexican Navy, which, it is supposed he will accept.—Literary Gazette.

Mr Printer

I was so delighted with the project of the LONG BOX communicated to you by your friend X that I determined to adopt a similar plan, and immediately commenced collecting pieces for that purpose, and have acquired a goodly number, considering the opportunity I had.—But in all my selections I have omitted to preserve any of those pieces written by the two contending parties on the subject of politics prior to the late election; believing that as soon as the election closed, all further controversy on the question agitated would cease, and the parties good humouredly unite in such measures, as would most likely promote the general interest of the state; but in this it seems I have been entirely mistaken.—Some of the numbers of the "Louisville Public Advertiser," the "Commentator," the "Reporter," and a few others and particular the "Harbinger" which I have occasionally seen, appear more malignant and vindictive, than those numbers issued from the same presses were during the canvass; to all of which little or no reply has been made except by the "Argus" whom they seem to have singled out for their victim: In consequence of this course, I have commenced preserving pieces published in all the newspapers in the state, on both sides of the question as far as I can procure them, and paste them in a large book in form of a Scrap Book which I shall call the KENTUCKY POLITICAL REGISTER; By this means all that has been or may hereafter be published on the subject will be preserved, and will form a complete book of reference for future time. To enable me to complete my project I must treat you to save all those papers which now are, or shall hereafter come into your possession, containing pieces such as you will hereby understand I intended to preserve, and I also invite all your readers who have any such in their possession to deposit them in your office for my use; for which service I hereby pledge myself they shall at all times, (on application,) have free access to the Kentucky Political Register.

GLENER.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last by the Rev. John Flournoy, Dr. JAMES CONQUEST CROSS, of Lexington, to Miss AONES, daughter of David Flournoy of Scott county.

In this county, on Thursday evening last, CARR A. STEPHENS to Miss ROMAN, daughter of Mr. Wm. Roman, of this county.

\$200 piece Reward.

ON the last night in August, was taken out of the Pasture of Isaac Webb in Bourbon County, a

Barrel Horse,

upwards of fifteen hands high, in tolerable good order, with a bald face, and a small scar under his right eye, a flaxen mane, no white feet, four years old last spring. I will give the above reward on the delivery of the horse at William Northcut's Bourbon county Kentucky, three miles east of Troutman's Mill.

HADEN NORTH CUT.

Sept. 7, 1825—36-21*

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united, in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sidelboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style. ROBERT WILSON, JOHN HENRY.

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35tf

TALES

OF THE

CRUSADERS.

W. W. WORSLEY has just received The Tale of the Crusaders, by the Author of "Waverley," &c. HE HAS ON HAND,

200 Reams Supreme-royal Printing paper, 30 Reams Royal ditto, and 200 Reams Medium ditto; 100 Reams No. 3 Cap Writing Paper, 50 Reams No. 1 ditto, and 50 Reams Quarto Post ditto; 200 Reams Wrapping Paper, of excellent quality; Record Paper of various sizes and qualities; Imported Letter Paper; Printing Ink, from 50 cts. to \$1 50 cts. per pound; Printer's Ball Skins; Bookbinder's Leather and Boards; Bonnet Boards, &c. Together with a general assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

Books, such as NOVELS, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, TRAVELS, &c. hired out by the volume at W. W. Worsley's Bookstore.

Fancy Job Printing

And LETTER PRESS PRINTING generally, neatly and promptly executed by W. W. Worsley. Lexington 1st Sept. 1825.—35-31.



OFFICIAL PRIZE LIST.

Of the 8th Class,

Grand Masonic Hall Lottery.

Drawn in THIRTY DAYS from its announcement.

THE ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR PRIZE,

Came up to number 1,061.

And was sent either to Shelby or Jefferson county, which of the two we are not yet positively certain.

OTHER FORTUNATE TICKETS AS FOLLOWS.

7	398	20	734	1085
8	20	431	20	71
11	47	73	61	1000
15	504	77	62	10
28	16	10	81	76
33	22	20	98	80
57	10	35	105	90
69	67	18	1105	10
105	59	21	10	34
7	10	71	30	60
32	74	41	100	68
61	20	93	10	45
74	610	20	62	78
204	14	74	10	83
12	20	10	90	50
36	45	93	20	72
45	67	905	82	
46	72	10	10	85
64	88	50	20	99
67	98	33	137	10
72	96	10	40	73
98	714	43	10	1400
337	22	1004	17	
47	50	24	5	26
69	33	23	20	

Those Numbers to which no sums are affixed, are prizes of \$5 each.

The highest Prize having come up to No. 1,061 which is an ODD NUMBER, all Tickets ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, being ODD NUMBERS are entitled to TWO DOLLARS each agreeable to Scheme.

The money for Prizes is ready counted, and will be paid immediately upon presentation of the Prize Tickets.

The 9th Class is up,

And will positively be drawn upon the same plan as the above, within SIXTY DAYS.

Scheme same as 7th class.

TICKETS are now TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ONLY—but will rise to Three Dollars on the 20th Instant.

The Certificate of the Magistrates, Trustees and others, required by law to superintend the drawing of the 7th Class, is filed in the Manager's Office, and open at all times for the inspection of the public.

J. M. PIKE, Manager.

Friday, 4 o'clock, Sept. 2, 1825.

Vegetable

CURATIVE

Medicine.

THE subscriber, composed, (after the manner of DOCTOR LEROY) the above Medicine; which during the late sickly season, has cured upwards of fifty persons of both sexes, of the Dysentery and other bilious complaints.

The superior advantages of this Medicine are such as not to deter any person from taking it, having an agreeable taste, and incapable of injuring the weakest constitution. It may with safety be given to an infant one week old, being attended with little or no pain during the operation.

The above Medicine, with proper directions for taking it, may always be had at the shop of the subscriber, situated on short street opposite the Court House Lexington.

JOHN DEVERIN.

Grease Spots!!!

DIRECTIONS for using the Water to take out grease spots from all Woolens, Cloths, Silks, and Stuffs.

With a clean sponge, dipped in this cleansing water, rub the part soiled or greased, then rub the cloth between the forefinger and thumb of both hands; take another sponge dipped in vinegar, and use it in like manner, to preserve the colour; let it dry, and the spot is entirely removed.

This Water may, at all times be had at JOHN DEVERIN'S Confectionary Store, Short street, Lexington, Ky.

September 9, 1825—36-2m

NOTICE.

THAT the processioners appointed by the county Court for the county of Jessamine will meet on the second Monday in October next, at the house of Abner Bourne, in said county at ten o'clock A. M. and proceed from thence to procession the lines and ascertain the corners of the tract of land on which said Bourne lives containing one hundred and thirty-seven and one fourth acres; conveyed to said Bourne by William Roberts and Mary his wife, by deed bearing date March 1825. Also to ascertain the lines and corners of a survey of twenty-five acres made in the name of said Abner Bourne and adjoining the above tract, and to do such further and other acts as they may be required to do touching the premises, and according to law.

ABNER BOURNE.

Sept. 9, 1825—36-3*

Transylvania University.

AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University, 3d September 1825, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

Hon: John Boyle of Mercer county Kentucky
Hon: Robert Trimble of Paris Kentucky.
Hon: Jacob Barnett of Cincinnati Ohio.

Resolved: That the Chairman make the Communication to the Professors appointed, and request their attendance in Lexington on the third Monday in this month to organize the Law School; and that notice of the election of Judges John Boyle, Robert Trimble and Jacob Barnett be published in the Gazette and Reporter three times.

W. MACBEAN, Clerk to the Board of T. of T. U.
Lex. Sept. 9, 1825—36-3*

The Old Blind Man;

WILL accommodate his friends with Almanacs at the following places:

At Versailles, on the first Monday in October and November.

At Georgetown, on the first Monday in January.

At Frankfort, from the first Monday until the 3d in December.

At Winchester, on the fourth Monday in December.

And at Lexington, when he is not at either of the above places. JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Those Printers in the above towns who are friendly to the OLD BLIND MAN, will confer a great obligation on him by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on or dealing for two NOTES given by me to George Baxter: one for one hundred and six dollars and twenty five cents, in specie, payable the 1st day of September 1825. The other for two hundred and twelve and a half payable in horses on the same day; as I am determined not to pay either of said notes until he complies with his engagements for which said notes were given.

JAMES KINDRED.

Sept. 3d 1825—36-3*

Goodrich's History of the United States.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By W. W. Worsley,

A HISTORY OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA, on a plan adapted to the capacity of Youth, and designed to aid the memory by a systematic arrangement and interesting associations. Illustrated by Engravings. By the Rev. CHARLES A. GOODRICH. Fourth Edition. Price, 50 cents in Specie—25 cents less than the Eastern Edition. Instructors of Youth are respectfully invited to examine this valuable little volume. It contains 316 closely printed pages, has several handsome engravings, and is, perhaps, the cheapest work of the kind ever offered to the attention of the public.

Lexington, Aug. 22, 1825.—35-3t.

LEXINGTON RACES.

THE October races will commence over the Lexington course on the second Thursday, on which day a subscription purse of 275 dollars will be run for, three miles the heat and repeat.—On the second day, a purse of 225 dollars two miles and repeat, and on the third day, one elegant saddle and Bridle one mile and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding, agreeable to the rules of the late Lexington Jockey Club.

Sept. 2 1825—35-6t.

FLOUR.

THE customers to the Alluvial Mills are hereby informed Mr. Arnett White has discontinued carrying out flour, and that until a suitable person to supply his place can be procured the price of superfine flour at the Mill will be one Dollar and seventy five cents specie, or its value in paper, and the inferior kinds in proportion.

JOSEPH BARNETT, Miller.

Sept. 2d 1825—35-tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his school room to the House formerly called the Mechanics & Farmer's Hall near the lower end of the lower Market House where he designs teaching according to the plan of his prospectus of a school.

R. T. LEA.

September 2d 1825—35-tf.

WEAVING.

ABRAHAM DEYARMON. RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general that he has commenced the Weaving business in all its various branches as follows, Coats, Hats, Diapers, Sattinet, Jeans, and imitation of Venetian Carpeting &c.

He will also attend to the BLUE & BLACK, Dyeing and Scouring. He pledges himself, that no exertions shall be spared by him to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work, his establishment is in a part of the house, occupied by Mr. Bridewell as a Saddle Shop on Main Street and directly opposite the Baptist grave yard where he may be found at all times.

August 9th 1825—36-tf.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber informs the Public that on Monday the fifth of September he will open a school near the lower end of first street in the house lately occupied by Stephen H. Keed. A limited number of boys will be instructed in the usual branches of an English education and if required in the Latin and Greek Languages. The customary charges will be made.

PETER W. JANUARY.

September 2d 1825—35-3t.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ON the 25th of July, (ult.) Henry Emmons left his house in the suburbs of Lexington for the purpose of procuring a wagon to move his family a short distance into town, and has not been heard from since, any person who can give information respecting him will confer a favor on his disconsolate family consisting of a wife and five small children, one of which (a son) has been born since he went away.

Henry Emmons is 35 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark hair and blue eyes; his left hand is scarred with a burn—the fore finger on which is crooked, he is a cooper by trade, is addicted to drink and when intoxicated talkative, has a stoppage in his speech.

ROSANNA EMMONS.

August 29, 1825—35-3t.

LOST.

IN the streets of Lexington between Higgin's corner and the Post Office on yesterday two United States Bank notes, one of Twenty, and another of Five dollars, whoever will deliver them to the Printer shall be liberally rewarded.

September, 2d—1825—3*



POET'S CORNER.

From the Bridgeport Con. Farmer.
WEALTH AND FASHION.

One day, 'twas in the times of yore,
That Wealth and Fashion met;
Her best attire the virgin wore,
Her scanty means could get.

Her robes were thin, and form'd for show,
With lace the borders bound,
The ruff above, and fur below,
And circling bouncc around.

And as the sun above the dawn,
Through vapour hews his mein;
So through her robes' transparent lawn,
Her pretty shape was seen.

Her hair, once freely floating round,
Was taught to know its place,
By curls of art in durance bound,
Not by the rules of grace.

How different, in his dress and air,
Did Sovereign Wealth appear!
This sordid visage steep'd in care,
Provd'd the virgin's sneer.

In robes substantial was he dress'd,
And stich'd in every fold,
With Del Gracia brightly blest,
There lurk'd a piece of gold.

"Away!" began the frowning king,
"Nor stand before my face;
Ye foolish, flaunting, flitting thing,
Composed of curls and lace!"

"Still in your gay and gaudy robe,
Still pleas'd with something new;
'Twould cost the gold of half the globe
To clothe an Imp like you."

"I'm not a subject of your realm,"
The haughty maid replied;
"As well as you I guide the helm,
And o'er my thousands ride."

"You sordid, crooked, clumsy, old—
Your presence I disdain;
So long I have handled gold,
Your fingers smell of gain."

But Fashion ogled all the while,
To contradict her speech;
And from her lips discharged a smile
The heart of WEALTH to reach.

Not vain appeared the Maiden's art,
Which well she understood;
His softening bosom felt the smart,
And thus the lover woo'd:

"You really are a pretty lass,
(Forgive the hasty strife)
How cheerily would my moments pass,
Had I but such a wife."

"And so," thought she, "had I your gold
To deck my comely form
Though sordid, crooked, clumsy old,
I'd think you sweet and warm."

"Once fastened by the wedding ring,
I'd o'er your keys preside,
And purchase many a charming thing,
My own will not provide."

Then, after frowning cold as snows
On Zambala's mountain sent,
And smiling modest as the rose,
She smiled a kind consent.

So hand in everlasting bands,
While yet they felt the smart,
They never since have severed hands,
Nor ever wished to part.

No stronger proof can e'er be told
Than rolling years express;
She's still enamour'd of his Gold,
And he her shoddy Dress.

VARIETY.

Whooping Cough.—The Medical Adviser states that a plaster of gum galbanum, applied to the chest cures this complaint.

Cure for Dysentery.—A decoction of the roots of Blackberry bushes is a safe, sure, and speedy cure for the dysentery. This receipt was obtained from the Oneida Indians.

Paper from Straw.—M. Louis Lambert, of Paris, has taken out a patent in England, for the manufacture of paper from straw.

Effects of Temperance.—We find from the Registers of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, that as a consequence of their temperance, one half of those that are born live to the age of 47 years, whereas Dr. Price tells us, that of the general population of London, half that are born live only 23-4 years! Among the Quakers 1 in 3 arrives to 80 years of age; of the general population of London, only 1 in 4. Never did a more powerful argument support the practice of temperance and virtue.—*Medical Intel.*

During a violent storm of rain, on the 5th inst. in Kingston, N. J., a sunfish, 4 inches long, fell into the yard of Mr. Nathaniel Atchley, and was immediately taken up alive by him, and placed into a tub of water, where it swam about, right glad, apparently, to get into its native element. How this fish came there, we are at a loss to divine, as the place where it fell was more than a mile from any stream of water, and no person was near, save those who saw it as soon as it reached the earth, and who are willing to attest to the truth of the foregoing singular occurrence.

Cotton Shoe Thread.—Cotton thread is said to be superior to flax for shoes. It is slow to rot, swells and distends by moisture more than flax thread; and hence the seams well closed by it never rip. Its use is recommended to all the sons of St. Crispin.

Portable Furnaces.—These constitute the most convenient and economical improvement in house-keeping, especially in the department of the kitchen, that has yet been introduced among us. Just about the size of a common water pail, made of clay well baked and strengthened by light hoops of iron, supplied with a small grate near the bottom, and fitted with a coil, a handful or two of coals

will boil the teakettle, broil the steak, stew the currants, bake the biscuit, and do any thing in short in the cooking way, that requires the agency of fire. The little furnace itself can be placed anywhere, in the fire place, out in the room, in the yard, wherever convenience may require; and instead of making a whole house, or even one room, uncomfortable, by diffusing its heat where it is not wanted, it applies its heat to the precise point where it is needed and no where else; like a close reasoner, who reaches his conclusion without travelling out of the record, or oppressing his hearers with superfluous matter. This furnace is remarkably well adapted to use among the poor; indeed to them it may be considered a great benefaction, it so economises fuel, and augments to them the comfort of warm food. It seems, also, to be just the thing for sloops and canal boats, it is so small and so safe. Mr. Judd, has been at much pains to introduce this excellent article into this market, and we hope he will be amply compensated for so great a service.—*N. Y. paper.*

From the New York Mirror.

LITERARY PRIZES.—Genius is a delicate plant, that too often droops in the wilderness, when it might become the pride of the garden. In Europe it is immediately noticed by rank, and consequently fostered by wealth. One of the best blessings of a monarchial government, is the patronage which literature and the fine arts always receive from the nobility, and often even from royalty itself. Not, perhaps, because the higher ranks are best judges of the works of taste, or the most benevolent of heart; but simply, because such acts secure them the reputation of both. But let the motive be what it may, the end is the same—*literature and the arts are encouraged.*

In this country a very different state of things exists; and therefore a very different mode should be adopted for producing similar desirable effects. From recent experience there is no doubt in our minds, that the offering of prizes, such as medals, cups, rings and cash, is the best possible method of drawing forth native talent. Societies ought to be instituted for this very purpose; and we venture to say, that if half the money which has been squandered on trifling subjects, had been appropriated in this way, our country would now be half a century in advance of what she actually is.

As an humble mite towards the creation of such an intellectual treasury, we offer the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for articles adapted to the character and objects of our paper.

1st. For the best American Moral Tale, the length not to exceed three pages of this paper; \$30—for the second best, \$20.

2d. For the best Poetical Article, on any subject compatible with the plan of this publication, of any length, between fifty and one hundred and fifty lines; \$30—for the second best, \$20.

The merits of the same to be decided by a committee in the usual manner.

To be forwarded (post paid) to Messrs. Hopkins and Morris, No. 9 Nassau-st. New York on or before the 1st of January next.

Editors of papers throughout the United States, are respectfully requested to give publicity to the above.

CHEERFULNESS.—Barton has written a celebrated work on the *Anatomy of Melancholy*. Why cannot we have a parallel treatise on cheerfulness!

A cheerful temper is the greatest blessing in the world.

It was such a temper, which views every object on its brightest, that David Hume pronounced to be worth a thousand pounds a year.

The springs of happiness and misery reside more in the mind than anywhere else.

You hear one man say "how warm it is to-day;" another "how cold it is." The temperature is the same—the men only are different.

When a man is happy he is apt to think all others so. When a man is miserable, he is disposed to believe the same of all others.

It is very amusing to hear the same man say yesterday, "how hard the times are"—and to-day the "times are easier." The only reason is, they are harder or easier as relates to himself.—Yesterday he was dunned, or was puzzled to take up his note—today he has money in his pocket and may laugh at the world.

When a man's head turns round, he conceives every thing around him to be turning.

There is a punience of the mind, which causes every idea to assume its yellow hue.

If a cheerful temper be worth a thousand a year, the cheapest way to be happy, the easiest way to be rich is to have such a temper.

How many indigencies, luxuries, and conveniences could we dispense with, if we were only blessed with this temper. It is meat and drink and clothing. A man with it is happier when clothed in rags than the discontented Croesus, who is arrayed in purple and fine linen. It is money in bank to a man—for though he may have a little money, he does not want him. He makes the most of every thing he has. He is the true economist, for he economises all the means of happiness.

Therefore instead of telling your son, "get money; get money," tell him "be cheerful, look at every thing on the bright side, and rouse yourself from the ennui which would devour you."

Too much care will turn the young man grey, and too much care turns the old man to clay.

A cheerful temper communicates itself to all around you. It drives away from your own bosom the ill passion of envy, hatred, devouring ambition, pale faced avarice, and the "green eyed monster."

Whether it depends upon temperament, or habit, or exertion, it is certain that cheerfulness seldom agrees with idleness. A man must be employed—his mind must be occupied to a certain extent by some active pursuit, or he becomes dissatisfied, and he preys upon himself.

Give me, (said a man the other day in a fit of spleen) give me something to do, that I may have something to attend to besides my sensations. They are painful and corroding, and I want something to drown the sense of them.

Thompson, in his *Seasons*, (a very indolent man himself) has advised employment for the softening of the passion of love. *Employment, Employment*, like the orator's action, is a cure or a relief for most of the maladies of the mind. They are many of them giants to appearance; but fling a stone at them, and the monsters die.

Richmond Compiler.

Ignorance Reproved.—A correspondent informs us, that two countrymen passing through the streets one of them melting hot days that we have recently had; one of them says to the other, "You—hey say that the heat is ninety degrees above zero;" upon which the other roared out "I don't know, but you know nothing; not zero, but zero!" whereupon the other pleaded ignorance to his more enlightened companion.—*Boston Courier.*

LAW NOTICE.

Robert J. Beckinridge,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WILL ATTEND THE PAYETTE CIRCUIT AND
COUNTY COURTS.
Lexington, April 6, 1824.—15-1f.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed here

Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,
MAIN STREET.

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns, do. do. Tea do. do. do.
Plates Twiflers & Mullins, do. do. do.
Oval Dishes, do. do. do.
do. Covered do. very handsome, do. do. do.
Soup Tureens do. do. do.
do. Sauce do. do. do.
do. Bakers and Nappies, do. do. do.
do. Mugs and Pitchers, do. do. do.
do. Bowls, Basins and Pwers, do. do. do.
do. Teapots, sugar and Creams, do. do. do.
do. Coffee Pots and Saucers, do. do. do.
do. Tea cups and Saucers, &c. &c. do. do. do.
Gold Band tea sets, some very handsome, do. do. do.
Enamelled edged and C C ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of

HEMP.

Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-1f.

Law Notice.

JAMES O. HARRISON,

WILL practice LAW in the Payette Courts, his office is kept above the office of the Clerk of the County Court
Lex July 15, 1825.—28-1f

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Pa.

WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.
Lex Dec 20, 1824.—25-1f

A CARD.

Abram S. & Eljah H. Brake,
TAILORS,

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in business, and have made a permanent arrangement with one of the most fashionable and celebrated Shops in Philadelphia, to furnish them with every change of fashions, immediately on their arrival from London. They pledge themselves, with confidence, to all who may please to favor them with their orders, that their work shall be executed in the most neat and tasty style.

They have on hand for Sale a few pieces of CLOTH & CASSIMERE,

low for Cash, and also a few sets of SPRINGS for gentlemen's riding Pantaloons, &c. Their Shop is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and see us.

ELIJAH H. DRAKE,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the best shops in those Cities, for the express purpose of obtaining a perfect knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of CUTTING and MAKING all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, LADIES' RIDING DRESSES and PELICES. He has brought with him from Mr. Watson's Shop, Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style.
Lexington, July 22, 1825.—29-6m

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of about 300 Acres of

First rate and,

LYING on Cape Run about five miles from Lexington, binding on the Iron Works Road, on which there is two log Cabins and 90 acres cleared, the remainder

WELL TIMBERED WITH TIMBER OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

And furnished with an

ABUNDANCE OF STOCKWATER.

This Tract can be very conveniently divided into two tenements, so as to accommodate purchasers who may not incline to purchase the whole.

For terms apply to William Story of Georgetown or John Bradford of Lexington.

\$500 REWARD.

I will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth inst. and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty-cent and half-cent notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by DANIEL PRICE.

Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825.—3-1f

MARNIX VIRDEN,

RE-PE-CTFULLY informs his friends & Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself; and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Millstreet, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.
Lexington, July 29th, 1825.—30-1f.

So Printers!!

FOR SALE at this office, the following PRINTING MATERIALS viz
One Imperial Press and One super Royal Press,
25. lb Pica
200 do Long Primer
186 do Bourgeois
150 do Brevier
46 do Double Pica
25 do Gannon

Together with 5 7, & 10 lines Pica and other Job letter.

Composing sticks
17 feet double column rules for super royal or imperial paper
7 do double and single for advertisements.
28 lbs Book and Newspaper Metal scabbers.
2 pair medium and super royal chases.
One small job chase
17 pair cases
6 Case stands
14 News Gallies
1 Ba k
1 Imposing stone and stand &c &c

The whole of the above articles are nearly new and may be had cheap for ready money.
Lexington, July 22, 1825.—30-1f.

LA MOTTE'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep

arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are subjoined, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

La Motte's Cough Drops.

we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it.

Doct. Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4, 1824: James Post, of White-Creek, February, 14th, 1825: Watson Sumner and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th 1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th 1825

Mr. A. Crosby—I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.

Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.

Salem [N. Y.] January 12th. 1825.

Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a stero or check label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON Pittsburgh—J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P. M. WEDDELL, Druggist, Cleveland—O & S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus—GOODWIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILD, Druggists Cincinnati—BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville.—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky and at the

Drug Store of James Graves,

Lexington, Ky.

Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar single; nine Dollars per doz.
May 25th 1825—1 year.

GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

The undersigned has taken the Celebrated Watering Place called THE GREENVILLE SPRINGS, near Harrodsburgh, Ky. and has put them in complete order for the reception of Visitors.

The prices of Boarding &c. will be on moderate terms.

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS.

May 2, 1825.—19-1f.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just imported from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store on Main Street, in Lexington, opposite the Court

house, a choice assortment of

GOODS;

Selected with great care by himself;

Among which are the following Articles, viz:

Super-fine BROAD CLOTHS and Cassimeres, ass'd
Pelice Cloths, Flannels and Ba ze, assorted.
Figured and Plain Bonnetts do
Denmark Satins and Silk stripes do
Irish and Russia Sheetings do
Table and Russia Diapers do
Irish Linen and Brown Holland do
Linen and Cotton Drillings do
Furniture Calicoes, and Gingham. do
Wide and narrow Fancy Calicoes do
Cotton and Linen Cambricks do
Long Lawn and Cotton Handkerchiefs do
Jacquet and Plain Handkerchiefs do
Figured and Plain Hosiery do
Canton Crapes and Crapes Robes do
Canton Crapes and Crapes Robes do
Italian Crapes and Crapes Scarfs do
Pink Muslin Robes & White do with coloured borders
Plain and Figured Silks do
Figured Silk and Gause Handkerchiefs do
Bardana and Black Silk do
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose do
Silk and Beaver Gloves do
Na Keen, Silk, Two-tand Buttons do
Ribbons, Tapes, Laces and Edgings do
Tortoise Tucking and Side Combs do
Wide and Narrow Domestic Plaids do
Domestic Cinnamon Plids and Bed Ticking ass'd.
Furniture and Domestic Cheeks do
Brown and Blackened Cotton Sheetings do
Fine Sea Island and common Cotton Shirts do
Silk Merceries and Valencia Vesting, assorted
Bathing Cloths, from No. 1 to 7 warranted
Soft Morocco and Leather Shoes assorted
Best Madeira and London particular WINES
Best 4th Proof FRENCH BRANDY.
Best IMPERIAL
GUN POWDER and
YOUNG HYSON
TEAS
LOAF SUGAR, COFFEE
AND CHOCOLATE
Anisepe, Pepper, Cloves and Mace
Nutmegs, Cinnamon and Mustard.
Best Bengal I digo and Potent Blacking
Madder, Copperas and Alum
Queens China and Glass Ware, assorted
Window Glass and Cut Nails
Spades and Shovels.
Cradling and Grass SCYTHES
And a general Assortment of
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Those GOODS being laid in very low, and with such great care, that all who may want to purchase will find it their interest to call.

ALEX. PARKER.

Lexington June 9, 1825.—23-1f

Journeyman Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825.—12-1f

JOHN M. HEWETT,
TRUSS MAKER,



(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the ratchet wheel, the newly invented and much approved double-headed steel, The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages. Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfein, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs and with private pockets. Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Bands, to relieve pains in the breast. Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers, Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by whole-sale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual.

Lexington, May 18, 1825.—18-1f

For Sale,

145

ACRES OF FIRST RATE

LAND;

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824.—14-1f.

WHISKEY.

WHISKEY of a superior quality for sale by the barrel, by DAVID MCGOWAN, Upper end of the upper marketplace, Lexington, May 16th 1824.—20-1f

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

This helps will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. B. A constants supply of hatters WOOL on hand. PATRICK GEOHEGAN.

January 13th, 1825.—2-1f

NEW

GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.

He has extra super-fine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS & CASSIMERES—flowered paper for roving, bed-linen, cloth, Loughor Bonnets—Olive Oil in canisters for machinery, &c. His good will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

To those purchasing to sell again he can offer inducements.

JOHN TILFORD.

Lexington, April 11, 1825.—15-1f

P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg, from the Union Mills, for sale.

REMOVAL.

THE SMITH SHOP has removed his to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on the

WHITESMITH BUSINESS in its various branches, viz: Scale Beams and Steel-yards made and repaired. The Iron work for all sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on and for sale, Locks repaired &c. &c.

He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and assures them and the public that no pains shall be spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & price of the work done at his shop.

(Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices